cases where there was any question about the wis-

dom of reappointing the old officer, and when facts

were wanting to make a full understanding of the

case possible the appointments were allowed to go

over. The President sent word with his list to the Senate that he should have no

important matter of filling the vacancy on the Su-

preme Bench, the case received much attention, and

it was decided that it could be filled during the re-

cess. The President and Cabinet will, as soon as

the Senate adjourns, address themselves to an ex-

amination of all changes which are to be made in

important offices, and as deliberate action can then

be taken in each case, it is felt that the interests of

the public service can be more carefully guarded

than if it was necessary to hasten over the ground

rapidly in order not to delay the Senate, already

much fatigued with the tedious contests of last ses-

NO WITHDRAWAL OF DOUGLASS.

HE WILL BE CONFIRMED AND BY DEMOCRATIC

VOTES-COLUMBUS ALEXANDER HIS BONDSMAN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The opposition to the

appointment of Frederick Douglass to be U. S. Mar-

shal of the District of Columbia is as strong to-day

as it was yesterday, but the prospect of his confir-

mation is better than it appeared to be when the

nomination was first announced. The feeling

against him is very strong among many of the Dem-

ocratic citizens of the District, and the feeling is

shared by not a few Republicans. On the other

hand it has been seen to-day that the success of the

Southern policy of the Administration may be en-

dangered by his rejection. On this account some of

the Southern Democratic Senators are reported to

have intimated that they should vote for him. In

any event, if he is confirmed, he will owe it to Demo-

cratic votes, and if he is rejected the Democratic

party cannot escape the responsibility for it, as they

have a numerical majority of the Senate now, and

will have until the end of the executive session.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, a member of the

Packard Legislature, now here, says that the defeat

of Mr. Douglass would be a serious blow to Mr.

Hayes's Southern policy, and that its effect upon

the colored men South would be almost mealculable.

He predicts that if Mr. Douglass shall be defeated

there will not be a colored representative in the

Nicholls Legislature in two days after the fact be-

comes known in New-Orleans. President Hayes has

emphatically declared that he shall not withdraw

the nomination except at the request of Mr. Douglass

himself. Some Southern Democrats have said that

if the Senate should refuse to confirm Mr. Douglass

the colored men South might very properly make

A curious incident in connection with the nomina

tion is that Columbus Alexander, a noted opponent

Democrats, voluntarily appeared in court this morn-

ing and tendered himself as a security on Mr.

to be consistent. It is a legitimate result of this

The chief grounds of opposition to Mr. Douglass

brother of the ex Governor, and a man notoriously

unfit for the position, to be his deputy. Mr. Doug-

stead in Washington, and has always conducted

himself in a dignified and honorable manner. It is

probable that he and ex-Gov. Shepherd have been and are good friends, and it is true that in a speech

made after the District Ring was broken up he men-

tioned Mr. Shepherd in very complimentary terms

as the man who had the honor of having beautified

the city. It is positively denied for Mr. Douglass

that he has offered a position to Arthur Shepherd if

The objection to Mr. Douglass is strongest among

to-day visited the Committee on the District (to

whom the nomination was referred yesterday) to

A MAINE CONTROVERSY.

-A DIFFERENCE OF AUTHORITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]

delegation touching the appointment of ex-Secretary

forrill to the Collectorship of Portland. The Re

publicans of Maine, like those of almost every other

State, have their own little rivalnes. Senator Ham-

lin is at the head of what are known as the Eastern

men, and Senator Blaine and Representative Hale

have generally sympathized with him. One of

the most prominent men of the other set

is ex-Gov. Perham and they have claimed ex-Secre-

tary Morrill as one of their side. The Hamlin party

has recently been in the ascendancy and has carried

the State conventions. Mr. Marble is the United

States Marshal for the State, a Hamlin man and an

active working politician. The anti-Hamlin people

say that Mr. Marble came here about the time of the

inauguration for the purpose of being appointed

Collector of Portland, the best Federal office in

the State, and having, as he thought, obtained the

support of theentire delegation, boasted openly that

his name would be sent to the Senate on the 13th

This was not at all satisfactory to the anti-Ham-

lin men, who were unwilling that their rivals should

gain such an advantage over them. They set about

defeating it. They knew of no way to accomplish

their object except by asking for the appointment

of Mr. Morrill, the President having pre-

viously sent him word that he would give

him any place that he desired. Mr. Mor-

rill was sick, but he indicated his willingness

to accept the place. Mr. Frye was then asked to aid

in getting Mr. Morrill appointed. He had already

agreed to support Mr. Marble as against Mr. Wash-

Morrill, and he went to the President and made the

request that the latter be named. His request was

at once granted. This is the version of the anti-

Hamlin men. Mr. Frye has given his in the follow-

ing letter which has been printed:

ing letter which has been printed:

"REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 13, 1877.

"DEAR SIR: The ways of the world are devious as sometimes past finding out. Take this instance: I very enthestly recommended Mr. Morrill a week since for the office of collector, and then called on Senator Biame, and he informed as he would do what he could to give Mr. Morrill some other place; that Mr. Marble was to have this. I then saw Mr. Hale, and he was sorry I had done anything of the kind, because the delegation was for Marble. On Sunday last I informed Senator Hamlin of what I had done, and he told me Marble had the whole delegation except me and Mr. Reed; that Reed would be on the next day, and would support Marble. Judge of my surprise on taking up a hoston paper since and reading: 'Mr. Morrill was ispointed on the recommendation of Senator Biame, Eugene Hale, and Mr. Reed; they know the appointment was to be made. Please let me know the taside of this, and direct your latter to Lewiston. Very truly yours.

ourn, the present Collector, but not against Mr.

he is confirmed.

tive are conceded on all sides.

accept the situation and am consistent."

further business to lay before them. In

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WASHINGTON.

A TREASURY SCANDAL. FRAUDULENT COLLECTION OF INTEREST - MR. CONANT AND OTHERS INVOLVED.

IBT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 16.-Considerable excitement has been created in Treasury circles by the announcement that Assistant Secretary Conant has been found to be involved in the fraudulent collection of interest due holders of registered United States bonds. Treasury officials who were asked to-day for definite information on the subject declined either to confirm or deny the rumors. There is an investigation now in progress. It is reported that this systematic scheme of fraud will involve other officials, as collusion must have existed among various subordinates in the offices of the Secretary, the Register, and the Treasurer. Under the law, at the end of 90 days all unpaid interest at the sub-treasuries is covered into the Treasury. Persons in the department would give information of this unpaid interest to outside persons, who would work up the cases by securing blank powers of attorney from the rightful owners, who, however, were kept in ignorance of the sources whence the money was to come. When these claims were presented the colluding subordinates would see that they were put through the necessary processes of the department and paid. It is estimated that the aggregate amount involved is about two millions of dollars. There is no doubt that the conspiracy was an extended one, and when thoroughly exposed will inevitably result in official decapitation of other officers than Assistant Secretary Conant.

REFORMS IN THE SERVICE MR. SCHURZ LEADS THE WAY-FORTHCOMING RULES -NO BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The crowds of people who throng the White House and the Executive departments make it almost impossible to transact any but the most important business. As soon as the Senate adjourns and the President and his Cabinet have time to give attention to the details of some of the proposed reforms, the policy of the Administration will be better understood than it is

In the mean time certain things have been de cided upon and are beginning to be pretty well understood by those most interested. For instance, Secretary Schurz has already assured the clerks in his department that no removals will be made except for cause, unless a reduction of the forces in some of the bureaus shall be found to be necessary. In that case those least competent will be selected for dismissal. Another feature of the administration of the Interior Department will be that no promotions will be made except for merit. Letters of recommendation and political influence are not to be considered. The officers of department know already what are the records of the clerks and other employés. If they are good, it is intended to give their services recognition as occasion may arise on the score of merit alone. If they are bad, political influence will help them neither to hold their places nor to get better ones. Letters and recommendations will not be received, and no vacancies now exist. A system of civil service rules, somewhat similar to those established by the Civil Service Commission a few years ago, will soon be prepared and put in force in the Interior Department. The execution of them will be intrusted to the hands of persons really interested in their success, and by means of them the Secretary hopes gradually to raise the standard of excellence of the public service in his department.

The other members of the Cabinet have not, it is believed, as definite ideas of the reform in the service which they will attempt as Secretary Schurz; but it is the President's intention that similar principles shall prevail not only in all of the departments here in Washington, but in the public service throughout the country. The proposed reforms will be carried on under the personal supervision of the heads of the departments to which the branches in which they are attempted are subordinate, and the President will relieve himself of much unnecessary annoyance by leaving the management of the patronage almost entirely to his Cabinet instead of undertaking to decide upon the claims of rival candidates himself. Of course all the President's approval, and will there be canceled if good reason is shown in any case. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday, when the Attorney-General sent to the White House the name of a candidate for the U. S. Marshalship in one of the Southern States who, the President had been informed, would not be ac ceptable to the people. It did not go to the Senate.

Some general suggestions for the improvement of the civil service, prepared by Secretaries Evarts and Schurz at the request of the President, will be sub mitted at an early meeting of the Cabinet.

The brother-in-law and cousin will have no place in President Hayes's Administration. Among the unsuccessful candidates for the United States Marshalship for the Northern District of Illinois was a Mr. Stillwell of Livingston County. He was admitted to a private audience with the President and presented his papers. The President looked them all carefully through and then looking Mr. Stillwell full in the face said, "Your papers are unexceptionable; there is nothing in your record which does not seem to show that you are fully qualified for the position; but there is one insuperable objection to your appointment to any Federal office-that is, your wife is a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes." Mr. Stillwell left the Presidential office convinced at last that the fact which many thought would insure his appointment had rendered his defeat inevitable.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

NONE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE—TIME TO BE TAKEN FOR CONSIDERATION-MR. WAIDRON'S CASE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 16 .- In the long list of non inations made to-day there was not a single foreign appointment. It is now said that there will be no changes in the consular and diplomatic service at present and that the Secretary of State will wait until after the adjournment of the extra session and until after the Southern policy is fairly initiated before attempting the revision of the foreign list. As an extra session now seems inevitable, it is quite possible that no foreign appointments will be made before Congress again assembles unless vacancies should in the meantime occur.

In the interval before the extra session it is said that nearly 2,000 offices will become vacant by the expiration of commissions. It will be the policy of the Administration to examine carefully into the qualification of every applicant before filling one of these vacancies. To do this time is required, which it is not possible to secure during the Executive ses-

Of the nominations made to-day those of Frederick Seward to be Assistant Secretary of State and of Mr. Tyner to be First Assistant Postmaster-General were confirmed without reference. The nomination of Mr. Waldron to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee is opposed by some of the Tennessee Republicans on the ground that he has always been a Democrat, and that his appointment presages no good to the Republican cause. Mr. Waldron is a Protestant Irishman, and a warm friend of Postmaster-General Key. He has been heartily interested in the new Southern policy of the Administration, is a man of large political experience, and it is expected of him that he will do much to make the Administration popular in his distriet, and to gain support for it in its effort to regen-

must be made, under the Tenure of Office act before Reed, the new member from the Portland District, Recedence and Recedence R At the Cabinet meeting to-day the heads of the

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

the Senate adjourns. From among them the list | went to the White House, and on their return to the sent to the Senate to-day was made out. In all Capitol Senator Blaine gave to several journalists the version of their interview with the President which was first published. It was to the effect that they had asked for Mr. Morrill's appointment, and that their request had been granted. Their side of the story is given in the following letter, addressed by Mr. Reed to Mr. Morrill:

by Mr. Reed to Mr. Morrill:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1877.

My Dear Mr. MORRILL: An erroneous dispatch, sent hence to some New-York papers, leads me to say that, as the immediate representative of the Portland District, I requested of the President of your appointment as Collector of Customs for that port, and that I determined to make the request as soon as I learned that you would accept the position. It is needless to add that neither I nor any other member of the Maine delegation submitted or suggested to the President the name of any other person, and equally needless to say that the President responded to my request with a prompt condulity which testified his high respect for you, and which placed me under a sense of personal obligation. It is but just to further add that in every step looking to your appointment, as well in the personal interview with the President as in the prompt filing of a written request with the Secretary of the Treasury, and in all previous consultations on the subject I had the most cordial cooperation of Senator Blaine and my colleague in the House, the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Washington, D. C.

The discrepancy between these two stories seems

The discrepancy between these two stories seems almost irreconcilable. It is fair to say that at the White House it was understood that the President had concluded to appoint Mr. Morrill before the Maine delegation arrived, and that he supposed they

controversy has been the talk of the Capitol to-day. THE EXHIBITION OF 1878. THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER AND NATHAN APPLETON

had come to ask for Mr. Marble's appointment. This

MOVING IN THE MATTER. Washington, March 16 .- The French Minster, M. Outrey, in an interview to-day with Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston in relation to the United States taking part in the French Exhibition of 1878, requested him to announce that he would do his utmost to render what assistance he could. He has no doubt but that the plan of f rming a provisional commission will be acceptable, and that official action, in the peculiar position of things, can be delayed by the French Government until the last moment. He wants to see the republic of the United States well represented at Paris in 1873, and in that sentiment he is sure his feelings are those of the French people generally. Mr. Appleton leaves Washington to-night for Philadelphia to consult with gentlemen there who have been prominently connected with the Centennial Exhibition with a view of arranging some plan to bridge over the time until action can be taken by Congress. The fact that Messrs. Evarts, Appleton, Forney, and others, now moving in this matter, are members of the various committees charged with the arrangements to the erection of the French statue of Liberty in New York harbor, will, it is believed greatly facilitate the necessary negotiations with the French Exposition

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, March 16, 1877. Ex-Secretary Fish's policy in refusing to appoint citi-zens of foreign birth to the countries of their nativity the inquiry, "What colored men would the Senate was not a voluntary one. One of the most serious ources of complaint on the part of foreign Government against the United States in the selection of persons to of the District Ring and the most zealous of District fill its diplomatic and consular positions has been the appointment of persons of foreign birth, who left their countries under accusations of political and other offenses, and had settled in the United States, become citizens, and risen in influ-Douglass's bond. In reply to a question whether or not he was in earnest, he said, "Yes, I am. I desire ence and wealth. The first ambition of men like this has campaign, and I will go on his bond to show that I been in many instances to return to the country of their birth under the more favorable auspices of a diplomatic or consular commission. Some have been known to use their positions as the means to revenge their personal hostility on the local or government authorities of those countries, and have been themselves in a manner offensive to those among whom they resided, and have seriously interiered with the could relations between these countries and the United States. In order to avoid a repetition of these offenses secretary Fish adopted the rule not to appoint a German American to Germany, but-sit and to some other nation. The record of consular appointments shows that foreign born Americans were never excluded from these appointments but simply placed in such positions as would not tend to embarrais the foreign relations of the United States.

The Post-office Department has issued orders for the outside of these mentioned last night are, that he has been in sympathy with the old District King; that he made a speech in its defense a year or two ago, and has offered to appoint Arthur Shepherd, a lass never had any pecuniary connection with the District Ring. That is shown by investigations made by Congress. He never had any contracts or appeared to be interested in any. He owns a home-

The Post-office Department has issued orders for the establishment of a "fast wagon service" to earry the mails between Philadelphia and Lamokin Junction, destined for points on the Baltimore Central Railroad betraordinary conveyance of mails by express wagons ov ed, is ordered by Second Assessant Postmaster General Brady, in preference to yielding to the demands of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company for special compensation for the

express the wishes of the association. They claim the country.

The President's Southern policy, as nearly as it has that Mr. Douglass does not fully comprehend the duties of the office, and they even think that when he been defined, seems to be this: The withdrawal of troops from the State Houses in Louisiana and South Carolina fully studies the situation he may consent to a withdrawal of his name. At the same time his integrity to their barracks, and for the present complete non-intervention and non-recognition of citier of the and his general ability on matters other than execuorganizations pretending to be the legal Governments. The representatives of Nicholis have already guaranteed The representatives of Nicholis have already guaranteed that in that event there will be no armed demonstration against the Packard Government; no attempt to dispossess it of the State House, and no attempt to overtarow the Packard Administration except through the courts and the process of improverishment from non-payment of taxes. If the pledges of the Southern leaders go for anything there will be no violent proceeding or disorder subsequent to the withdrawal of troops.

A few Republicans called a caucas of their party in the WHO SECURED THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. MORRILL WASHINGTON, March 16 .- An exceedingly intersting controversy is now going on in the Maine

Senate this morning. Their object seemed to be to reverse the selection of Mr. Ferry to be President pretem of the Senate, and to secure the choice of another. Senator Consling's name was the one that those moving in the matter intended to use. Coupled with this was a scheme to turn out Sergeant-at-Arms French, one of the best officers in Washington. The plan did not succeed, and was laid aside almost before it was before the

It is mentioned at the Treasury Department that no formal official report has been made to the Secretary in the matter of fraudulent collection of interest accrued on called in United States bonds, and furthermore that no prominent officials of the department are shown by in-vestigation to have been implicated in any business of this observed.

Information has recently been received at the Depart ment of State, from the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the next and sixth International Congress of Paris, that Sericulturists, which last met at Milan, in September of 1876, will be held at Paris in 1878, in connection with the International Exposition at that place.

The favorable condition of American securities abroad has more than once been a subject of congratulation in the Cabinet councils. The calls for the redemption of bonds, which have recently been at brief intervals, are likely to be continued, judging from the official reports to the Treasury from the Syndicate in Europe.

Postmaster-General Key to-day reappointed H. T. Sperry agent-in-charge of the stamped envelope works at Hart ford, Conn. Mr. Sperry, who was one of Postmaster-deneral Jewell's appointees, was removed from the posi-tion soon after Gov. Jewell's retirement from the Cabi-

The following was received here this afternoon by President Hayes: "In view of telegraphic reports, I consider it proper to state that the proposition for a new election here is wholly new to me. So far as I know, no one here has ever proposed or considered such a plan. D. H. Chamberlain."

ENTHUSIASM OF THE EMPLOYES OVER POST MASTER JAMES'S REAPPOINTMENT.

The news of Mr. James's reappointment was received by a private dispatch from Washington yesterday, and was the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the clerks and carrries, who hustily assembled in the large mailing-room, and sent a messenger to inform the Postmaster that he was wanted below. As he appeared in the gallery he was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of applause, the large bell was rung, and the men jumped on the tables and cheered. After order was restored, Superintendent Yeomans in troduced "The Next Postmaster," who spoke briefly as

follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE: I thank
you most cordially for the expression of good feeling
with which you have honored me. I can only repeat
what I said four years ago, that "there shall be no removals except for cause," and that "all promotions shall
be made in the order of merit."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 16.-The United State ship Enterprise, Commander Geo. C. Remey, went

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS. MENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL SUGGESTED BY LORD DERBY-COUNT SCHOUVALOFF WAITING ORDERS-THE WAR PARTY CONFIDENT IN RUSSIA LONDON, Friday, March 16, 1877.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said: present situation is this, the British Government has received from Russia a proposal to join in the protocol which will embody the views of the Powers as to the situation in the East. A draft of the protocol as proposed by Russia and given to Lord Derby on Sunday, ha been considered by the Cabinet. Modifications of the language were proposed, which amendments were placed in the hands of Count Schouvaloff, who could only receive them ad referandum, and is awaiting instructions from Russia."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: "It is impossible yet to predict what turn events will take, or form any idea what ends Russian policy is trying to obtain. The war party is as resolute, and what is more strange, as confident as ever that the present negotiations will come to nothing, and that the question will be decided by the sword. Confidence in this result is so positive that one cannot help thinking it is founded on something more substantial than mere wishes. The partisans of war they assert, or else have, or think they have, means of making their predictions good, which argues ill for a peaceable solution. I am meanwhile semi-officially in-formed that the terms of a complete understanding between Russia and England have nearly been arrived at, that a peaceable solution is scarcely doubtful, and that in short the only question under discussion now is whether Russia or Turkey shall disarm first. As the Porte will be only too glad to disarm, provided Russia prom ises to do likewise, there should be no difficulty on this protocol for Prince B.smarck's inspection, the latter said there was nothing in it to commit anybody. It might be safely signed by every Power in Europe from Russia to Monaco."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "Safvet Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, feld the only prepared to grant rectification of the contier in the direction of Zubeir, Banjani, Piva, Drobruk, and Char autzi, and would demand rectification of the frontier in favor of Turkey in the direction of Vassoyewit. Not withstanding this decision it is stated that no formal rupture has yet occurred between Moutenagro and the

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople this evening says the Montenegrin delegates still await instructions from Cettinje, but believe that acceptance of Safvet

Niesic is being revictualed by consent of the Montene Gen, and Madame Ignaticff arrived at Dover from

Paris this afternoon and left immediately for London. Ite is to be the guest of Lord Salisbury at his country CRETE GREATLY DISTURBED.

A letter from Caudla in the Byzantis, a Greek news paper at Constantinople, speaks of great discontent agitation would long since have found expression in revolt but for advice and entreaty from Athens. The cause of the discontent is the imperfect observance by the Tarks of the law of 1858, which gives Crete ad-ministrative autonomy."

Loxpox, Saturday, March 17, 1877. The Standard's telegram from Constantinople say gitation for the recail of Milhat Pisha and the dis nissal of Redif Pasha and Mahmoud Damad Pasha con tinnes. Many persons have been arrested and trans-

DEPUTY DE CASSAGNAC TO BE PROSECUTED. VERSAULES, Friday, March 16, 1877. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was a long debate over the request of the Government for authority to proseente Depaty Paul de Cassagnae for seech in the course of which he declared that the journal; his attacks were directed only against in-dividuals or parties. Nor had be made any attack on established government, which he would continue to respect until 1880. He censured Minister Simon, who formerly defended Rochefort. In conclusion he said he would respectfully accept the decision of the Chamber, artin raise his head before a court of justice f he should be arraigned.

The speech was moderate for M. de Cassagnae, and as frequently applieded by the members of the Right. M. Sloion replying, objected to Cassagnae's invoking republican principles. If this was submitted to, the Reoublicans would eternally be dupes. He declared himseif still an advocate of liberty, but Cassagnae's offense was against common law, viz., inciting civil war. He in-verhed against the Bomparitists, who songst to create the belief that they could act with impunity, and strove to return to power by terrorism. The assatiants of the Regulbic would find men resolved to defend it. The Chamber divided, and the Government's request was granted by a vote of 295 Yeas to 147 Nays. The minority was composed of extreme Radicais and Mon-archists. elf still an advocate of liberty, but Cassagnac's offens

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN ITALY. LOSDON, Friday, March 16, 1877.

A special dispatch from Rome to The News ays: "Owing to the difficulty of collecting funds for dissionary purposes in America, the Bible and Publicaon Society of Philadelphia have recalled their Roman missionary, the Rev. Mr. Van Meter. His schools in the Leonine City and Frascati, which he leaves in a flourishing condition, will now be superintended by the Rev. Mr. Pigott, director of the Wesleyan Mission in Italy, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the American Baptist Missionary. The Rev. Mr. Van Meier reserves for himself the task of raising funds in England and America for the support of

EAST INDIAN TRADERS ANXIOUS. LONDON, Friday, March 16, 1877.

The Times to-day, in its financial article, says: "Private telegrams from India state that the Finance Minister's proposals have renewed to some extent the unsettled feeling caused by the depreciation of stiver. The announcement that the amount of council bills to be drawn in 1877-8 is to be increased about 50 per cent, the same time that power is asked to raise £3,750,000 in England and £2,500,000 in India, is held by those engaged in the Indian trade to foreshadow renewed disturbances of exchanges and fresh hinderances to be

FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, March 16 .- The Français says positively that Germany has addressed no complaints to France respecting the construction of fortifications. COPENHAGEN, March 16 .- The Finance Committee of the Folkething will propose a grant of \$131,250 for participation by Denmark in the Paris Exhibition of

ILONDON, March 16 .- The Standard's Berlin correspondent says the majority in the Reichstag are disposed to make some concession to the autonomist party in Alsace and Lorraine.

OTTAWA, March 16 .- During a debate on tariff resolutions in the House of Commons this morn-ing, a motion to afford increased protection to goods produced in Canada was defeated by a majority of 31. OTTAWA, March 16 .- The Insurance bill passed the Committee of the House to-day. The amendment providing that the reserve had in Canada should be for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders was

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 8.-There have een several arrests recently at Port au Prince, Hayti, onsequent upon supposed conspiracies against the present administration of President Cabal. An attempt to overthrow the administration is feared and is most prob-able, but how far it would be successful is a difficult matter to guess. Great watchfulness prevails.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL'S LITIGATIONS. An adjourned session was held yesterday at An adjourned second the Science of Connor, arbiter in the suits of James H. Ingersoil, E. A. Heath, and Theo-dore P. Austin. These include the very numerous litigations arising out of the affairs of R. A. Heath

& Co. and the Heath & Sinth Manufacturing

Company. In the latter company Mr. Ingersol

and Mr. Heath were officers. The session yesterday was a very short one, Mr. O'Connor being obliged to start for Washington at an early bour. The time was spent in listening to the claims of Messrs. Heath and Ingersol, and in discussing the modes of precedence. Col. Leomis and Mr. Crane appeared for Mr. Heath, and Messrs. Compton and Root for Mr. Ingersoll. The arbitration will be resumed next Monday.

A MIDWIFE'S STRANGE STORY.

A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER AND DOCTOR ARRESTED.

DETECTIVE ACCUSES THEM OF COMPLICITY IN MALPRACTICE AND MURDER-THE DETECTIVE'S WITNESS, THE MIDWIFE, RETRACTS HER CON-FESSION-THE CHARGES ALLEGED TO BE A CON-Washington I. Butler, a wealthy lawyer liv-

ing at No. 244 Sixth-ave., and doing business at No. 206 oadway, Dr. Albert S. Newcomb, a well known physician of No. 360 West Forty-second-st., and Sarah Carey, a colored midwife, living at No. 487 Seventh-ave., were arrested and locked up in the Thirtieth Street Police Station, no Thursday night, charged with being concerned in an abortion upon Mrs. Mary Gilmore, a colored woman residing at No. 487 Seventh-ave., and aftervard in the strangling of her prematurely born child. The detective, who made the charge, asserts that Mr. Butler offered the officers inducements to have the proceedings against him dropped. The colored woman, Sarah Carey, was taken from her bome, greatly frightened, and is said by the detective who arrested her to have made a full confession, confirming the statements previously made by her to private Detective John Boland of No. 162 Broadway. Detective Boland states that the woman told him that Dr. Newcomb produced an abortion upon Mrs. Gilmore, about two weeks ago, in order to destroy the criminal relations which had been existing for a long time between Mr. Butler and Mrs. lmore. She declared that the child was born alive, and she was almost sure she saw him put his hand over its mouth. The woman Carey is also reported by the detec tive to have said that Mr. Butler was cognizant of these proceedings, and that she had previously been engaged similar cases with Dr. Newcomb. Sho also is said on the same authority to have told the detective and other persons that Mr. Butler acknowledged the paternity of the child, and had conversed with her in Dr. Newcomb's presence in relation to the method to be adopted to destroy it.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday morn ing. Detective Mooney, a partner of Detective Boland, testified to the atleged confession of Surah Carey. Mrs. carry flatly denied having made such statements. She had been drinking some, she said, when arrested, and the detective gave her more figuor, so that she could not recoilect what she did say to him. The counsel for Dr. Newcomb and Mr. Butler asserted that the charge against his clients was the result of a conspiracy to injure them professionally. Mr. Butler, he said, and instituted proceedings against a leading life insurance company of this city, and he had reason to know that the detective who made the complaint in the case was in the embloy of the insurance company, and had invented the story. Justice Marray asked Detective Mooney if he was employed by a life insurance company, and was answered in the affirmative. The dective, however, refused to give the name of the company. After hearing the stories of detective and counsel, Justice Murray, stating that there was not sufficient evidence to hold Dr. Newcomb and Mr. Butter, discharged them on their own recognizance to appear to-day. The woman Carey was taken in charge by Coroner Flamagan. She will have a farther hearing to-day. The Coroner, it was stated vesterday, has decided to exhume the body of the child and hold an inquest. f this city, and he had reason to know that the detec

by Carlon, The Coroner, it was stated vesterday, has decided to exhame the body of the child and hold an inquest.

Dr. Newcomb indignantly denies the story of the detective. He says he attended Mrs. Glimore during her confinement, and that she was delivered of a still-born child. The doctor thinks it a blackmailing conspiracy. Detective Roland, who made the complaint, is, he says, in the employ of the United States Life Instrume Company. Mr. Butler has suits, he states, involving more than a million dollars against this company, and the detectives charges were made to influence pending lithgation and connel Mr. Butler to compromise or with fraw the suits. Mr. Butler denies positively the paternity of Mrs. Glimore's child, and also asserts that the detective made up the story of abortion and murder to advance the interests of the insurance company. Mrs. Glimore is a good looking woman of about 40 years of age. Sie informed a Trimux reporter yesterday afternoon that she had been instructed "to say nothin' to no one," but almost immediately began a story which embraced her early life, marriage, and Instly her sickness. Her hasband has been dead several years, and see has been living with her children, who are of all ages and colors. She stated that she had been in Mr. Butler's employ for more than a year, and added that "Mr. Butler always did just what was right." She denied that her child was born dead.

Dr. Newcomb called yesterday upon Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, and mate a complaint against Capt, Williams for treating him in an unwarranted and brutal manner. He alieges in his complaint against Capt, Williams is or treating him in an unwarranted to furnish and mer of pelice-station. He says he profested to Capt, Williams for treating him in an unwarranted to furnish any number of persons who would testify to bis good character, but was mormed by him that he had been charged with a crime, and must be locked up. The doctor says he then begged to be allowed to remain up states, states in a char u

MR. REECHER'S LECTURE TOUR. QUINCY, Ill., March 16 .- Mr. Beecher has

lectured here six times this week-at Galesburg on Mon-day, at Peoria on Tuesday, at Bloomington and Decatur on Wednesday, at Springfield on Thursday, and here tonight. Notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather and the impassible condition of the roads, he has addressed 10,000 people this week. At Springfield, yesterday, he was waited upon by a commit-tee informing him that the Legislature had passed unanimous resolution inviting him to conduct religious compelled to decline, as he left by an early train to meet his engagement here. He preaches in St. Louis on Sunday, lectures there on Monday night, at Terre Haute on Theselay, at Indianapolis on Wednesday, at Columbus Thursday, and will arrive at home on Friday night.

A CORONER'S VERDICT OF MURDER.

CHICAGO, March 16 .- The coroner's verdict in the case of Stephen S. Jones, who was shot yesterday by W. C. Pike, is to the effect that Jones came to his death by pistol shots aimed by Pike, who prematurely, deliberately and maliciously fired them, and the jury find that it was murder in the first degree; and also that Pike's wife, Geneviere, should be held as an accessory before the fact. The jury also held that both be held to await the action of the Grand Jury without ball.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER MONTANA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 .- In conformity with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy the steam corvette Lackawanna will leave as soon as possible for Mazatian to investigate the recent seizure and detention of the American schooner Montana. Her machinery has to be repaired and a crew shipped, which will cause a de-lay of a few days.

LOUISIANA'S CONFIDENCE IN HAYES. NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.-The bank presi lents, insurance companies, cotton factors, com and produce merchants of New-Orleans telegraphed to President Hayes to-day indorsing the resolutions adopted by the Nicholis General Assembly, and assuring him of heir cooperation in restoring confidence and fraternal clations and guaranteeing to all protection to life, lib-

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. CONCORD, N. H., March 16 .- Returns have

en received from every town in the 1st District, and give Jones (Dem.) 45 plurality. The Hd District, all except one town and one ward, gives Briggs 1,132 plurality. The HIId District, all except three towns, gives Blair

FIVE MEN KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION. CINCINNATI, March 16 .- A special to The Commercial from Worthington, Ind., says a boiler in Hunter Bros.' saw-mill at that place exploded this afternoon. Two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender, and a man whose name is unknown were in-stantly killed, and several others are reported danger-

RUSINESS FAILURES. CINCINNATI, March 16 .- A Commercial special ays Beck & Stonebraker; grain buyers and pork packers

of Hagerstown, Ind., made an assignment to-day. Then liabilities are reported at \$120,000. Their assets are no DETROIT, March 16 .- Capt. Eben Ward, a well-known steamboat and vessel owner, made an assignment to-day. Indorsing paper for Caleb Ives, who failed last week, is reported to be the cause of the failure.

THE WORLD MUTUAL'S FATE

A RECEIVER APPLIED FOR.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL RESOLVES TO WIND IT UP ON ACCOUNT OF THE REPORTS OF MESSRS. SMYTH AND M'CALL-HISTORY OF THE COMPANY -HOW ITS DIFFICULTIES HAVE INCREASED.

Another life insurance company is about to ass into the hands of a receiver. Attorney-General Fairenild has given notice to the officers of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city to appear at Shenectady next Monday and show cause why a receiver of the company should not be appointed. When Superintendent Smyth and his deputy, Mr. McCall, were here last week examining the Guardian and other companies, they also made an examination o

the World Mutual Company. They found that the company held bonds and mortgages for about \$33,000 in addition to the deposit of \$100,000 with the department at Albany. The real value of the mortgages, however, is probably very small. The action of the Attorney-General is the result of the report of Messrs. Smyth and McCall to him after their return to Albany. The World Mutual Life was organized Nov. 17, 1866, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its officers were George L. Willard, President, and Charles W. Plyer, Secretary. Its first year's business was done at an expense of \$64,000, while the income for the year was only \$74,600, and the labilities on account of policies in force at the end of the year amounted to \$55,200. The report to the Insurance Department for the business of 1871 showed ssets amounting to \$507,318, with 2,749 policyholders. Two years late r the assets were only \$425,609 but the number of policy-holders has risen to 2,901. For several years previous to this date the presidency had been in the hands of James H. Frothingham. The exsenditures for 1873 were \$236,843, with an income of \$215,647. At the same time the liabilities for reinsuranwere \$371,995. A change of officials soon followed, and the company ceased to make any effort for new business. In consequence of this and of the reports circulated, the policies began to lapse. The last annual report was published for the year 1875. In this report to be State Insurance Department the assets were given at number of policies in force at 414. Daniel J. Noyes, who has been recently prominent in connection with the Continental and New-Jersey Matual Life Companies, was then president and F. J. Mulligan secretary of the company. Of the assets \$9,000 were given as real estate owned by the company, \$95,000 as leans secured by mortgage. The company also held United States bonds of the market value of \$67,173 75, a loan of \$5,000 on United States bonds as collatera \$10,068 on policies of the company then in force and \$7,600 25 cash. During the year it paid out for losses and policy claims \$27,757 39; to annultants, \$369 20; on account of policies lapsed, surrendered or purchased, \$85,117 09, and salaries and ther compensation of officers and employés, \$18,375. In addition to these there was a miscellaneous account not itemized of \$7,901–20. The total cash disbursements for the year were \$151,753 19. During the same year the total cash income was \$33,754 52, of which \$19,430 71 was for premiums and \$11,197 74 for interests and dividends on stock. The year began with 1,291 policies in force, of which 877 were allowed to lapse before its close. A majority of those in force a year ago have been kept alive many of them being on impaired risks, and these will share in the deposit at Albany, and whatever may be realized out of the mortgages held by the company, after the expenses of clessing up its affairs have been paid. It is not believed that any effort will be made by the company to resist the appointment of a receiver.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE CODMAN BUILDING IN BOSTON-LOSS \$51,000. Boston, Mass., March 16 .- A fire broke out at midnight last night in the Codman Building, on Hanover-st., adjoining the American Heuse. The loss on the building is \$10,000. The Patent Metallic Brush Company lose \$5,000; C. C. Sawyer & Co., toys, \$30,000; the Collman heirs, \$12,000; B. S. Monlion, and store, \$6,000; C. A. Carruin & Co., tobacco, \$3,000. Capt, Griffiths of the book and ladder company fell through

COTTON STEAMER BURNED.

MEMPHIS, Tean., March 16 .- A private telegram from "Ine Bluff, Ark., states that the steamer Gov. arland, from Pine Bluff for Memphis, was burned yes terday at Red Fork, 40 miles from the mouth of the Ar-terday at Red Fork, 40 miles from the mouth of the Ar-kansaa River. Four passengers, three deck and one cabin, and all the books and cargo were lost. The boat had on board 650 bales of cotion, mostly for New-Or-leans, which is believed to have been usured. The Gor-land was only about a year ald and cost \$25,000. Sho was oward by Capt. John N. Harbin and others, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for \$15,000.

IN ATHENS, OHIO-LOSS \$30,000, CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16 .- The furniture

OTRER FIRES.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 16 .- The house and contents of Major W. R. Bergholz, at Huguenot

TROY, N. Y., March 16 .- An incendiary fire in West Troy this morning completely destroyed a row of frame dwellings, a cooper store, and two salcons, entailing a loss of \$8,000. A woman narrowly escaped being suffocated.

CINCINNATI, March 16 .- A Commercial special eports the burning to-night of Zeigler's flouring mills at Chenoa, Ill. The mills were nearly new, were valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and contained 500 bushels of corn and a large quantity of wheat and flour. There is an insurance of \$2,000 each in the Millville and South 81. Louis, and \$1,000 in the Franklin.

TROUBLES OF NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

EFFORTS TO PAY THE MEN.

There was little change in the affairs of the New-Jersey Central vesterday. No delegations of the men who are waiting anxiously for their wages called on the receiver. Numerous letters are received daily from men look favorably upon the receiver's efforts to adjust matters. Mr. Abbett went to Trenton to present to the Chancellor of New-Jersey Judge Lathrop's application for permission to pay the wages due as fast as the money is earned. If it is granted, Receiver Lathrop expects to

distance at once 20 per cent of the money due, and ho will pay the remainder as rapidly as possible.

The President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Com-pany, the rental of which to the Central is largely in ar-rears, and which declared that the lease would be termi-nated on March 15, consulted with some of the Central's officers on Thursday. The receiver's assistant and yes-terday that the feeling of the Navigation Company was certified friendly and that the whole mater had been not ternay that the feeling of the Navigation Company was entirely friendly and that the whole matter had been put over until Maren 27. Before that thus he thought an ar-rangement would be effected. The Navigation Compa-ny's intention was simply to test the provisions of the lease.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy Department has advices from the United States steamer Essex at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. The Marion was at Port Said on the 21st of last month.

Lieut. Commander N. Mayo Dyer has been ordered to the receiving ship St. Jonis at League Island, Penn., Lieut. W. H. Beckin to the Powhatan at Norfolis, Va.; Master John E. Roller to the receiving ship Colorado at New-York; Passed Assistant Paymaster John E. Harris, in charge of stores at Honolulu, Hawalian Islands, Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schurtz has been detached from the receiving ship St. Louis, and granted three months leave; Lieut. Commander Charles F. Train from the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Lackawama as executive; Lieut.-Commander Morton W. Saunders and Lieut. Wm., H. Parker from the Lackawama, and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Lieut. Albert G. Berry from the receiving ship Colorado at Baitmore.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines has reported his return.

Baitmore.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines has reported his return, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Payamaster H. T. B. Harris has been relieved from dairy in charge of stores at Honolulu, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A movement is on foot in the Commercial Exchange to establish a Cell Beart similar to those existing in other large cities, for the purpose of facilitating the sales of grain and establishing values for future deliverse.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16,—Enoch Thomason has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to be hanged at Columbia on April 27 for the robbery and murder of Rufus E. Jackson last year.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., March 16.—A child of John Ferber, 5 years old, was, during a brief absence of the mother this moraling, burned to a crisp. It is supposed the child's clothec took fire from the stove.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.-A man named Michael